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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Acting Medical Officer of Health

ON THE

HEALTH SERVICES
OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1946

MARGARET HAYWOOD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1946

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR A. T. GOODFELLOW, J.P.)

(To the 1st November)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN E. A. BUSHELL

Members :

ALDERMAN	J. H. BRAZIER, J.P.
„	J. R. CAIRNS, O.B.E., J.P.
„	R. L. ECKHOFF
„	G. GORE
„	G. M. NORMAN
COUNCILLOR	A. B. CONSTABLE
„	W. G. JEFFERY, J.P.
„	W. L. LAW, J.P.
„	W. SIMMONDS
„	J. F. THOMPSON

(From the 1st November)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN E. A. BUSHELL

Members :

ALDERMAN	J. H. BRAZIER, J.P.
„	R. L. ECKHOFF
„	G. GORE
COUNCILLOR	(MRS.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
„	A. B. CONSTABLE
„	W. L. LAW, J.P.
„	G. R. RENWICK
„	W. SIMMONDS
„	A. S. SKIPWORTH
„	J. F. THOMPSON

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

1946

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR A. T. GOODFELLOW, J.P.)

(To the 1st November)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) D. BUSHELL.

Members :

ALDERMAN	E. A. BUSHELL
COUNCILLOR	W. G. ANDREWS
„	A. B. CONSTABLE
„	W. G. JEFFERY, J.P.
„	W. L. LAW, J.P.
„	W. PARAMOR
„	H. A. J. RYELAND, J.P.
„	R. SPEERS
„	A. D. TAPLEY
„	J. F. THOMPSON
„	J. B. WILSON
	(MRS.) A. M. BEESTON, M.B.E.
	(MRS.) M. J. CHITTY
	(MRS.) F. S. GOODFELLOW
	(MRS.) J. V. HURRELL
	(MRS.) A. F. BRAZIER
	(MRS.) E. D. EADE

(From the 1st November)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) D. BUSHELL.

Members :

ALDERMAN	E. A. BUSHELL
COUNCILLOR	(MRS.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
„	A. B. CONSTABLE
„	A. J. FENN
„	W. L. LAW, J.P.
„	G. R. RENWICK
„	W. SIMMONDS
„	A. S. SKIPWORTH
„	R. SPEERS
„	A. D. TAPLEY
„	J. F. THOMPSON
	MRS. A. M. BEESTON, M.B.E.
	MRS. M. J. CHITTY
	MRS. F. S. GOODFELLOW
	MRS. J. V. HURRELL
	MRS. A. F. BRAZIER
	MRS. E. D. EADE

STAFF.

Medical :

WM. DODD, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port ; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare. (Resigned with effect from 12th November, 1946).

MARGARET HAYWOOD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Acting Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port ; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare. (With effect from 13th November, 1946).

V. O. B. GARTSIDE, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Inspector of Aliens), (with effect from 17th April, 1946).

Engaged on Sessional Basis :

MARGARET HAYWOOD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(To 12th November, 1946).

MARGARET MARCHANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

G. HINCHLIFF, B.A., B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon).

C. P. K. TOLAND, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.A.

Nursing :

MISS E. H. HOLLOWAY, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole Time. Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital.

Health Visitors :

MISS E. BARKER, C.M.B., Gynaecological and General Training. Whole Time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

MISS F. GRAY, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole Time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

MISS G. O'DONOUGHUE, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole Time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

MRS. K. A. WALKER, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole Time. Temporary Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties). Port (Aliens) Inspection Nurse with effect from April, 1946.

Midwives :

MISS E. JONES, S.C.M.
MISS G. DOLTON, S.C.M.
MISS B. DOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. E. GREEN, S.C.M.
MISS E. BEAN, S.C.M., S.R.N.
MISS E. VANSON, S.C.M.
MRS. C. SEDGWICK, S.C.M.
MISS A. H. WAITE, S.C.M.

Sanitary Inspectors :

J. G. B. WHORWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole Time. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Town and Port.
A. J. CUCKNEY, Cert. R.S.I., S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole Time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
B. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Cert. S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole Time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
F. W. BROMLEY, Cert. S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole Time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.

Public Analysts :

E. M. HAWKINS, F.I.C., F.C.S. Part Time.
E. S. HAWKINS, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. Part Time.

Clerical Staff :

R. ASPDEN, Chief Clerk (with effect from 28th October, 1946).
B. G. EPTON, Second Clerk. Serving with H.M. Forces from 29th September, 1939. Returned to duty 1st April, 1946. Resigned with effect from 20th November, 1946.
E. J. ROGERS, Sanitary Section.
H. E. WILLIAMS (with effect from 16th September, 1946).
MISS M. B. CARRAN, Temporary Clerk (Appointed to Permanent Staff with effect from 1st April, 1946).
MISS J. GODDEN, Temporary Clerk. (Resigned with effect from 17th August, 1946).
MISS J. MUNRO, Temporary Clerk (with effect from 11th February 1946).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BROOK HOUSE,
DOVER.

Return to more normal conditions has made it possible to present the Annual Report in more detail and from it you will perceive that, on the whole, the health of the community has remained satisfactory. The work during the difficult transitional period of course, was largely directed by the former Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Wm. Dodd, who resigned in November, 1946, on taking up a new appointment at Nottingham.

Notifiable Diseases maintained a fairly satisfactory level, though there was a definite epidemic of measles during the latter part of the year, but it was generally of a mild type, few cases showing any serious sequelae. The birth rate in the Borough has greatly increased, as the graph for the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic shows; the death rate (12.79) shows a slight increase on 1945 (12.73), but in the absence of comparability correction it is difficult to ^{draw} true conclusions.

Ante-Natal care has been expanded by (1) routine blood tests both for Wassermann Reaction and the Rh Factor, and (2) referring every new case to the Dental Surgeon. In the latter connection it is interesting to note that far too many women insist on the extraction of carious teeth rather than conservative treatment. This is a most uneconomic procedure, both physically and financially, and education along the right lines is given at the clinics. I have personally observed that many more expectant mothers complain of fatigue than formerly and that primiparae are far more apprehensive of labour. "Will I be all right?" is the question invariably asked. The midwives report that speaking generally the muscular staying power and the will to deliver themselves is decreasing in parturient women. One therefore wonders whether improvement in all forms of ante-natal care and the emphasis laid on the facilities for treatment are not bringing about, in the minds of women generally, the idea that childbirth is a pathological event rather than a normal function. On this point there appears to be further need for education.

At the Clinics in the Dover Borough expectant mothers are individually advised about breast feeding, immunisation, and vaccination, long before the baby is born, with the result that in the main the present generation of young mothers is fully aware of the best way of producing and keeping healthy children. Lectures to large numbers of mothers, or mothers-to-be, are not

encouraged, as we have found that far better results are obtained by individual advice. By this means the social background of each mother is known and the welfare of the family as a definite unit is discussed. I have laid stress upon the education given at the clinics because I think that it may well be along these lines that the public health service will be expanded.

The shadow of the National Health Service Act (1946) lies heavy on the department, bringing with it changes in the administrative outlook. It is very difficult to combat the feeling of frustration and hopelessness which naturally follows the passing of the "Death Sentence" on the present organisation. It is painfully easy to leave things undone because "to-morrow they will not be our affair." What the future holds it is neither right nor fitting to prophesy, but I am sure that the same loyalty and co-operation of each member of the staff of the department will be shown in the future, as it has been in the past.

MAGARET HAYWOOD,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

17th July, 1947.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN DOVER.

AREA	3662 acres.
POPULATION (1931 Census)	41,097
POPULATION (1946 Estimate)	29,640
Number of Inhabited Houses (1946 Estimate)	8,563
Rateable Value (1946 Estimate)	£251,081
Sum represented by Penny Rate (1946-7 Estimate)	£950

TOWN PLANNING.

Dover, shelled and bombed during the war years, suffered extensive damage and in collaboration with the well-known Town Planning Consultant, Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, the Borough Engineer(Mr. P. V. Marchant), has prepared a redevelopment scheme for the central area of the town which it is proposed to put wholly into effect within a period of 20 years.

The scope of the plan involves better road facilities, an industrial zone, main shopping precincts, a Civic Centre, the rebuilding of the entire Sea front (including the erection of blocks of flats and residential hotels and the laying-out of lawns and gardens), and the clearing of the buildings from the bases of the cliffs and their replacement by gardens and open spaces.

HOUSING.

The exigencies of the housing problem generally are particularly accentuated in Dover, which is now paying the price for its fortitude and endurance as a "front line" town and port during the late war. Unless one bears in mind always the manifold difficulties in a time of general shortage it is inevitable that the rate of recovery to normality will be under-estimated, but the situation in the town is being dealt with energetically.

The following resumé of work done under the supervision of the Borough Engineer (received from the Borough Valuer and Estates Manager), gives an outline of municipal housing activities during 1946.

(1) Number of houses brought into occupation during the year :—

289 Temporary 2 B.R. Houses.
10 Permanent Houses.
2 Rebuilt Flat Houses.
12 Howard Houses.

313

(2) Number of houses under construction at the end of the year :—

71 Traditional Houses
38 Howard Houses
4 Flat Houses

113

In addition sites are ready for the erection of a further 111 temporary 2 B.R. houses.

(3) During the year 329 families have been rehoused.

Total number of municipal houses owned and in occupation :

976 Permanent Houses, Shops and Flats

12 Howard Houses

289 Temporary Houses

3 Requisitioned Properties.

1280

My department has co-operated by making special investigations and, in appropriate cases, forwarding recommendations to the Housing Department. 95 communications were directed for consideration after inspections had been carried out.

EMPLOYMENT.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange for the following details. " During the past twelve months this area has been passing through a period of recovery from war to peace time conditions and at the present time the majority of pre-war industrial firms are again active. In addition there are several new industries recommended to come to this area by the Board of Trade. These new industries have been of considerable assistance in absorbing men and women who have been demobilised from the services.

The number of men registered as unemployed on the 14th October, 1946, was 198, and, women 46. Of this number 60 men and 12 women were resident in the area of Aylesham and the men are mainly ex-colliery workers who are medically unfit for coal-mining. The position at Aylesham is receiving the urgent attention of this department in conjunction with the Board of Trade with a view to encouraging some new form of light industry to open in that area. The figures for Dover represent persons who are unskilled and, for domestic reasons, immobile and it is hoped that the expansion of new industries in the town will, in the near future, absorb these people."

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1946.

(Compared with Statistics for 1945).

Registered Live Births

(After adjustment of transfers inward and outward).

1945	1946	+ or —
507	721	+214

	1946		
	Total	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	356	336	320
Illegitimate	65	36	29
	721	372	349

Live Birth Rate.

(per 1,000 of estimated population).

1945	1946	+ or —
18.24	24.32	+ 6.08

1946

Legitimate live births per 1,000 of estimated population 22.13.
 Illegitimate live births per 1,000 of estimated population 2.19.

Stillbirths.

	1945			1946		
	Total	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	13	8	5	13	5	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1	4	3	1
	14	8	6	17	8	9

Stillbirth Rate.

(per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths)

1945	1946	+ or —
32.11	23.03	— 9.08

Registered Deaths, corrected for inward and outward Transfers.

	1945	1946	+ or —
Males	189	192	+ 3
Females	165	187	+ 22
Total	354	379	+ 25

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population.

1945	1946	+ or —
12.73	12.79	+ 0.06

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age.

	1946	1945	+ or —
All infants per 1,000 live births	40	29	+ 11
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	41	31	+ 10
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	31	19	+ 12

Specially Recorded Deaths

	1946	1945	+ or —
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	51	68	— 17
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2	1	+ 1

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, 1946	M. 372.	F. 349.	=	721
TOTAL DEATHS, 1946	M. 192.	F. 187.	=	379

The following diagram shows the monthly relationship of total live births to total deaths :—

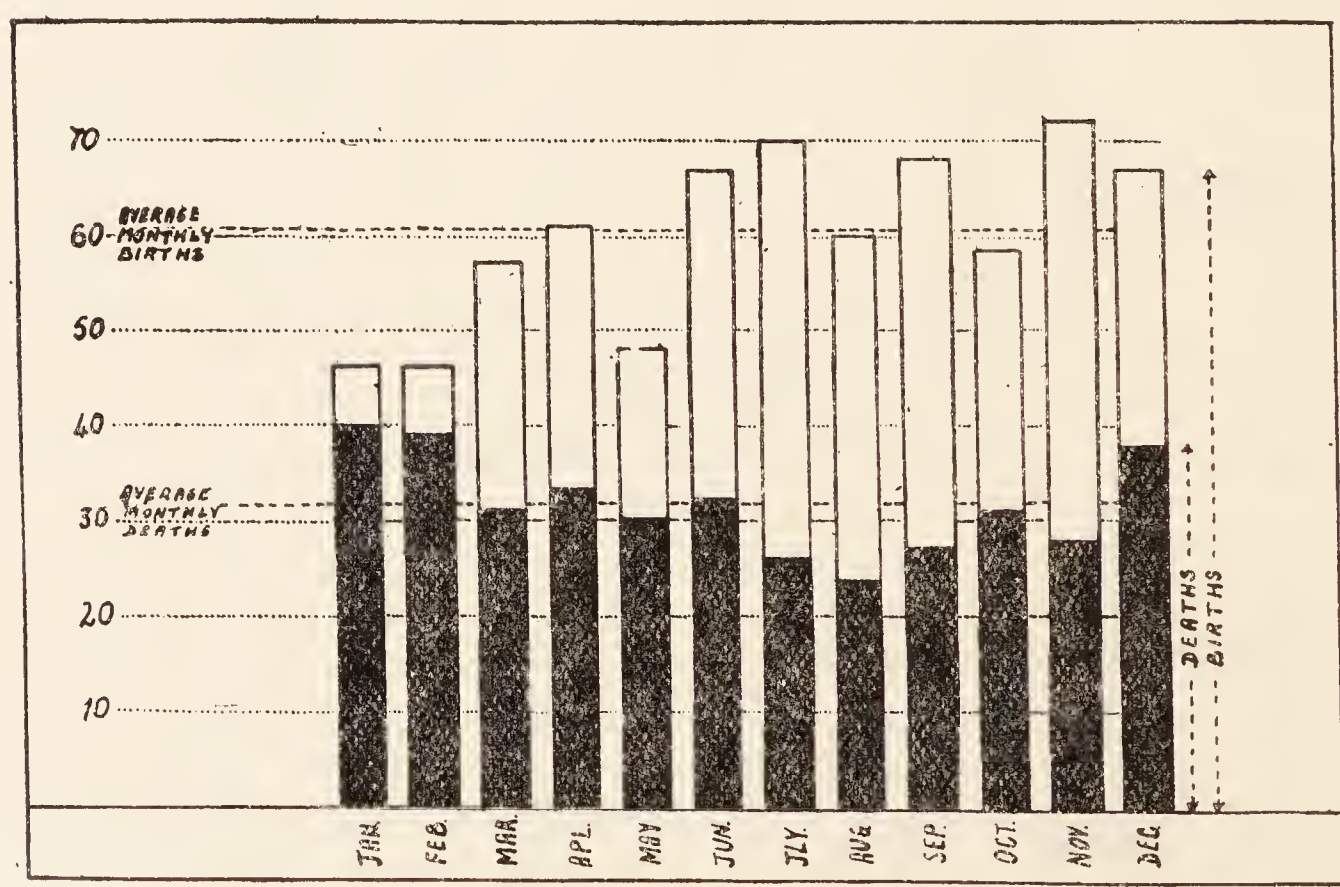


TABLE 1.

**BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFEC-
TIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1946.**

(England and Wales, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Popn. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	DOVER
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
BIRTHS.				
Live Births	19.1†	22.2	21.3	24.32
Stillbirths	0.53‡	0.67	0.59	0.57
DEATHS.				
All Causes	11.5†	12.7	11.7	12.79
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	—
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.03
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of Age	43†	46	37	40
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of Age	4.4	6.1	2.8	2.77
Notification Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
NOTIFICATIONS				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.38	1.51	1.33	0.34
Whooping Cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	1.55
Diphtheria	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.27
Erysipelas	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.44
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	3.92	4.73	3.70	12.01
Pneumonia	0.89	1.02	0.74	1.01
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).				
NOTIFICATIONS.				
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	8.5	10.35	7.63	6.77
MATERNAL MORTALITY.	1.43	Not Available.		1.35

* A (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

† Per 1,000 related births.

‡ Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

VITAL STATISTICS - COMPARISONS - 1946. England and Wales,
148 Smaller Towns, and Dover.

England and Wales =  148 Smaller Towns =  Dover = 

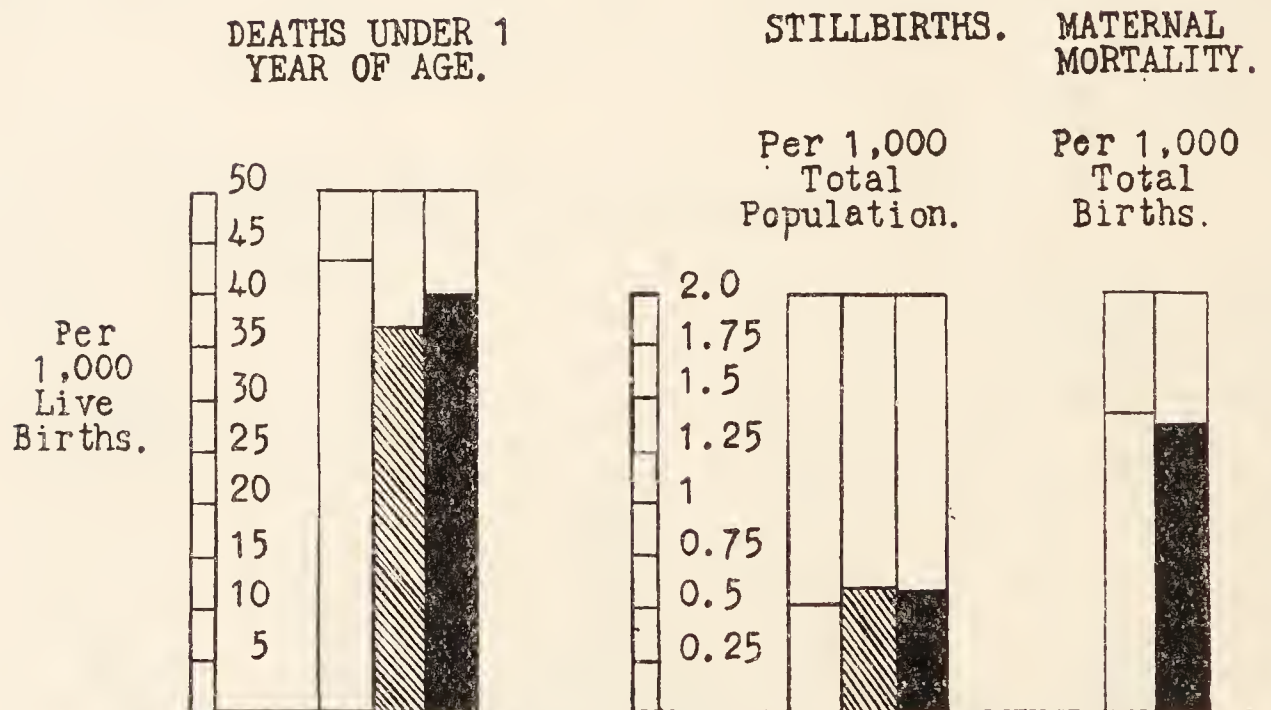
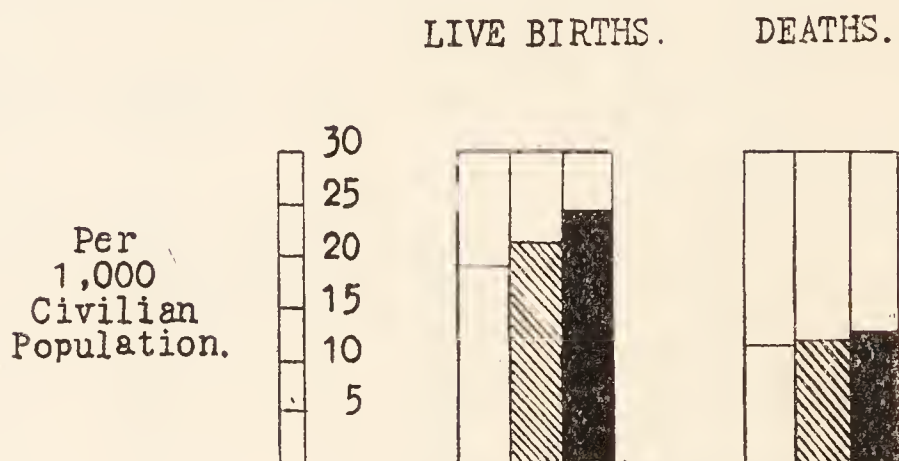


TABLE 2.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF DOVER DURING 1946. BY AGE GROUPS.

Cause of Death.		—1		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65+		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever																		
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever			1														1	
3	Scarlet Fever																		
4	Whooping Cough																		
5	Diphtheria																		
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1								6		3	4	2		1		7	10
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis		1					1		1									3
8	Syphilitic Diseases													2	1		1	2	2
9	Influenza															1			1
10	Measles																		
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis																		
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis																		
13	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)													1	3	4	1	5	4
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum											1		1		3	6	5	6
15	Cancer of Breast												1		2				3
16	Cancer of all other sites											1		5	4	8	10	14	14
17	Diabetes														1				1
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	1											2	3	4	11	19	15	25
19	Heart Disease											1	1	15	5	49	48	65	54
20	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System													1		4	1	5	1
21	Bronchitis	2												3		10	6	15	6
22	Pneumonia	4				1								1	4	6	6	12	10
23	Other Respiratory Diseases													1	2	3	4	4	6
24	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum													2	1	2	1	4	2
25	Diarrhoea under 2 years	2																2	
26	Appendicitis														1				1
27	Other Digestive Diseases		1									1	1			2	3	2	5
28	Nephritis											1			2	5	3	6	5
29	Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis																		
30	Other Maternal Causes												1						1
31	Premature Birth	3	2															3	2
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	5	5															5	5
33	Suicide												1		1				2
34	Road Traffic Accidents							1					1					1	1
35	Other Violent Causes							1										1	
36	All other Causes		2	1	1			1	1			1	2	5		10	11	18	17
Totals		18	11	2	1	1	—	3	2	—	7	8	14	42	31	118	121	192	187

TABLE 3.

MORTALITY IN RELATION TO SEASON.

Month.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births.
January	40	16.19	1	17
February	39	15.79	5	83
March	31	12.55	1	17
April	33	13.36	1	17
May	30	12.15	1	17
June	32	12.96	4	66
July	26	10.53	3	50
August	24	9.72	2	33
September	27	10.93	3	50
October	31	12.55	1	17
November	28	11.34	4	66
December	38	15.38	3	50

TABLE 4.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Age Groups.	Wards.						Total
	River	Barton	Castle	St. Bar- tholo- mew's	Town and Pier	Houg- ham	
Under 1 year	6	3	3	7	6	4	29
1 and under 5	1	—	—	1	—	2	4
5 „ „ 15	2	1	—	1	—	1	5
15 „ „ 25	1	—	1	1	2	2	7
25 „ „ 65	22	16	9	16	12	20	95
65 and upwards	71	36	30	33	20	49	239
Totals	103	56	43	59	40	78	379

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 5.

CASES NOTIFIED IN 1946.
BY AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified												Total	Cases Admitted to Hospital
	-1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65- & over		
Diphtheria				1		3	2	1	1				8	8
Scarlet Fever			1			4	1		2				8	6
Puerperal Pyrexia									3	2			5	3
Malaria									2				2	—
Pneumonia	3	1	2		1	4	1	3	2	2	5	6	30	—
Erysipelas							1	1	1	1	6	3	13	—
Whooping Cough	3	6	7	7	6	14	3						46	—
Measles	20	21	29	34	39	180	25	5	3				356	9
Poliomyelitis				1									1	1
Dysentery			1							1			2	1
Scarlet Fever and Chicken- pox			1				1						2	2

Only two of the eight notified cases of diphtheria had been immunised.

TABLE 6.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Disease.	Barton	Castle	Houg- ham	Town and Pier	River	St. Bart's	Total Cases
Diphtheria		2		1	4	1	8
Scarlet Fever		1	2	2	2	1	8
Puerperal Pyrexia		1	1		1	1	5
Malaria		1	1				2
Pneumonia	5	2	7	2	7	7	30
Erysipelas	3	1	5	2	2		13
Whooping Cough	13	1	13	8	8	3	46
Measles	38	55	121	24	56	62	356
Poliomyelitis					1		1
Dysentery			1		1		2
Scarlet Fever and Chicken- pox				2			2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CASES NOTIFIED. COMPARATIVE TABLE 1945 and 1946.

TABLE 7.

Disease	Cases Notified 1945	Cases Notified 1946	+ or —
Diphtheria	5	8	+ 3
Scarlet Fever	20	8	— 12
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	5	+ 2
Malaria	1	2	+ 1
Pneumonia	27	30	+ 3
Erysipelas	11	13	+ 2
Whooping Cough	36	46	+ 10
Measles	107	356	+ 249
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	—	— 1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	— 3
Poliomyelitis	—	1	+ 1
Dysentery	—	2	+ 2
Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox	—	2	+ 2
Totals	214	473	+ 259

TABLE 8.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Total Cases Notified in Relation to Season (shown thus ☐).
There was a mild epidemic of measles during 1946 and the incidence
is shown by the broken line.

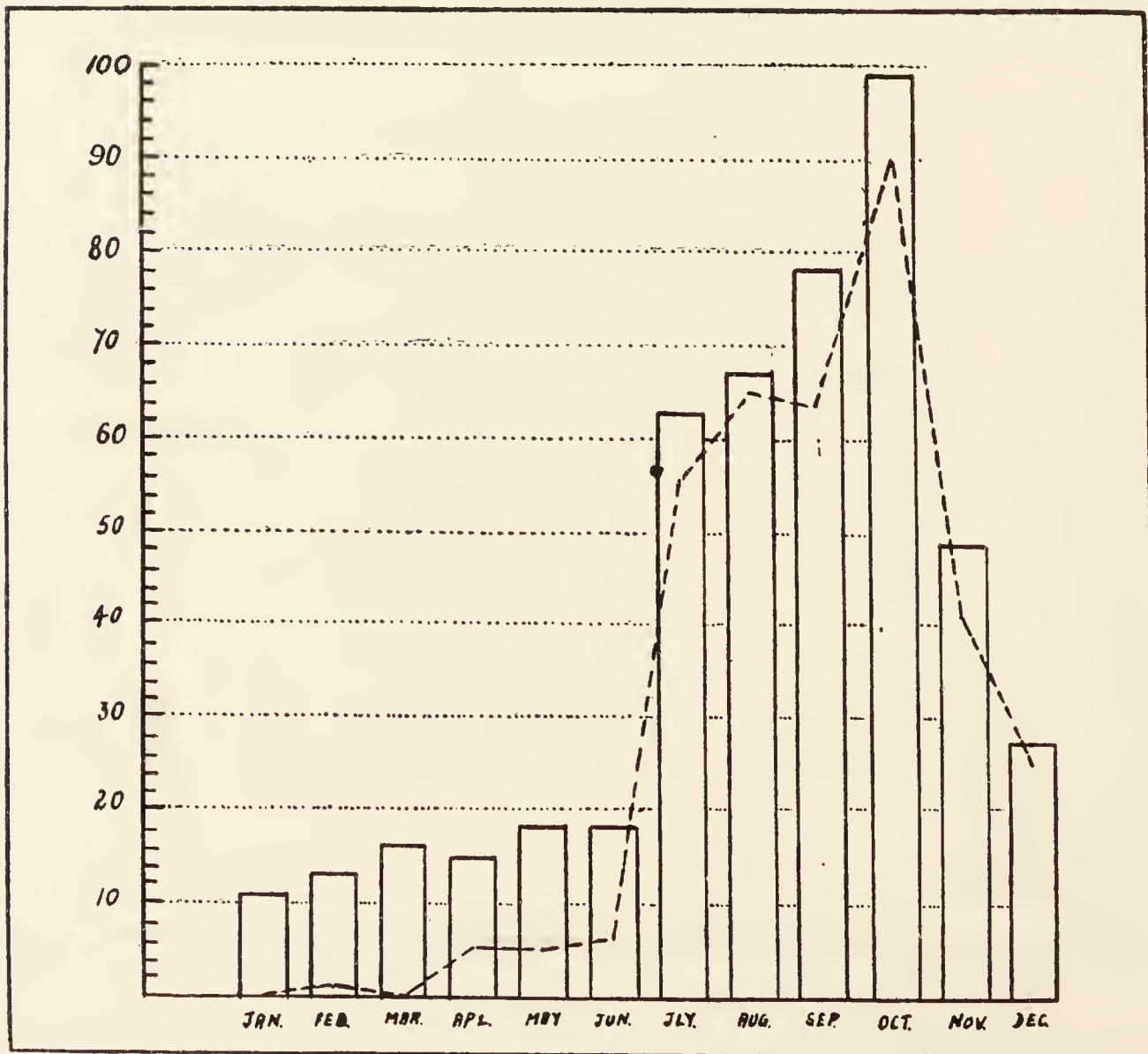


TABLE 9.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CASES ADMITTED TO BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1946.

	Dover M.B.		Non-Civil ians Other Areas	Dover R.D.	Mar- gate M.B.	Elham R.D.	New Rom- ney M.B.	Folk- stone M.B.	Herne Bay M.B.	Hythe M.B.	Deal M.B.	Rams- gate M.B.	Sand- wich M.B.	Eastry R.D.	Total
	Civil- ians	Non- Civil- ians													
Scarlet Fever	5	1	2	7	—	3	1	41	2	4	—	—	2	1	69
Diphtheria	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	19	1	—	2	3	—	—	35
Ant. Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tonsillitis	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Measles	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Mumps	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Puerperal Fever and/or Pyrexia	5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Rubella	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Vulvo-Vaginitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scabies	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Chickenpox	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Chicken Pox and Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Quinsy	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chronic Mucous Colitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hysteria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Bito	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vincent's Angina	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dermatitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Urticaria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sinusitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cleansing	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Streptococcal Throat	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Obs. Ant. Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Obs. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Obs. Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	45	12	28	8	4	4	1	75	4	5	2	4	2	1	195

* Includes Two Infants.

TABLE 10.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Analysis of Patients Admitted during the Year 1946.

	Admitted from	In Hospital 31.12.45	Admitted in 1946	Total	Cases discharged in 1946	Deaths in 1946	Cases remaining in Hospital 31.12.46
Scarlet Fever	Dover M.B.	—	5	5	5	—	—
	Dover R.D.	—	7	7	4	—	3
	H.M. Forces	—	3	3	3	—	—
	Elham R.D.	—	3	3	2	—	1
	New Romney M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	1	41	42	40	—	2
	Herne Bay M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Hythe M.B.	—	4	4	4	—	—
	Sandwich M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Eastry R.D.	—	1	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria	Dover M.B.	1	8	9	9	—	—
	Margate M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	2	19	21	18	1	2
	Herne Bay M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Deal M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Ramsgate M.B.	—	3	3	1	—	2
Meningitis	Dover R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	3	3	1	2	—
	Herne Bay M.B.	—	1	1	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	Dover M.B.	—	3	3	3	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	5	5	5	—	—
Measles	Dover M.B.	—	7	7	7	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	6	6	6	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
Mumps	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	5	5	5	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	3	3	3	—	—
Puerperal Fever and/or Pyrexia	Dover M.B.	—	5	5	5	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Rubella	H.M. Forces	—	7	7	7	—	—
Vulvo-Vaginitis	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Scabies	Dover M.B.	—	5	5	5	—	—
Forward		4	162	166	151	3	12

	Admitted from	In Hospital 31.12.45	Admitted in 1946	Total	Cases discharged in 1946	Deaths in 1946	Cases remaining in Hospital 31.12.46
Forward		4	162	166	151	3	12
Chickenpox	Dover M.B.	—	2	2	1	—	1
	H.M. Forces	—	8	8	8	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Chickenpox and Scarlet Fever	Dover M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Ramsgate M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Quinsy	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Chronic Mucous Colitis	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Hysteria	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Septic Bite	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Vincent's Angina	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	Hythe M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Dermatitis	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Urticaria	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Sinusitis	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Ant. Polio- myelitis	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Elham R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Cleansing	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Pyelitis	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Naso-Pharyn- geal Catarrh	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Streptococcal Throat	Margate M.B.	—	1	1	—	—	1
Obs. Scarlet Fever	Folkestone M.B.	1	—	1	1	—	—
Obs. Ant. Poliomye- litis	Margate M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Obs. Diphtheria	Dover M.B.	1	—	1	1	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Obs. Food Poisoning	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
TOTALS		6	195	201	184	3	14

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 11.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases on Register.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
(a) Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register as at 1st January, 1946	93	66	18	14
(b) Number of Cases notified under Regulation of 1930 for first time during year	24	24	5	4
(c) Restored to Register	3	5	—	—
(d) Added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	10	13	1	—
(e) Cases removed from Register during year, including cured or deaths (excluding deaths of unnotified cases)	15	18	5	6
(f) Cases on Register at end of 1946	114	90	19	12

During the year there were 3 deaths of unnotified cases in the Borough.

TABLE 12.

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES NOTIFIED IN 1946.

Age Periods	New Cases.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	1	—	—
1—	—	—	1	—
5—	1	2	3	1
15—	8	10	—	3
25—	8	5	1	—
35—	2	3	—	—
45—	4	2	—	—
55—	1	1	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	24	24	5	4

TABLE 13.

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN 1946 OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

Age Periods.	All Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	1
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	1
15—	—	5	—	1
25—	2	2	—	—
35—	2	3	—	—
45—	3	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—
65+	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	10	—	3

(Includes deaths of 3 cases not notified in life).

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1935.

No action was necessary in 1946 in regard to any tuberculous person employed in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 : Section 172.

No action was necessary with regard to the compulsory removal of tuberculous patients to hospital during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

During 1946 specimens as shown below were examined at the County Laboratory—

TABLE 14.

Disease Suspected.	Number submitted.	Number giving positive results.	Number giving negative results.
Diphtheria	15	2	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis*		45	
Wassermann and Kahn Tests	224	2	222
Ringworm	2	2	—
B. Typhi-murium	2	2	—

* Negative results were not reported.

AMBULANCE AND MORTUARY FACILITIES.

The Ambulance Service was re-organised in April and is now based on a 24-hour shift system, at the Borough Isolation Hospital. Special on-call arrangements are in operation for Sunday of each week. Four vehicles are available for carriage of all types of cases and in addition one small van is used for the carriage of infected bedding. From the inception of the service in April, 102 general cases have been carried and 75 infectious cases were transported during the period 1st January to 31st December.

The Mortuary Service is carried out by the ambulance drivers and during the year 27 bodies were dealt with, 21 of these being from the town. Post-mortems were held in 24 cases.

SCABIES.

In January, 1946, a new scheme for the treatment of scabies cases was instituted. Practitioners are asked to refer patients who cannot treat themselves at home to the Borough Isolation Hospital on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10—10.30 a.m. They are then seen and receive two baths and paintings. Those patients who have bathing facilities at home are referred to the Health Department and receive 4 ounces of Benzyl with a suitable brush and instructions, free of charge. During the year 89 cases were referred for treatment at the Borough Isolation Hospital receiving a total of 178 treatments. 52 free issues were made from the department.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The town is served by the Royal Victoria and the County Hospitals, Dover, for general cases, and by the Borough Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases, together with a Smallpox Hospital at Poulton.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

There were no nursing homes registered in the town.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Town Nursing Association (re-organised in affiliation with the Kent County Association and the Queen's Institute for District Nursing at the end of 1935) carries out this work in the Borough.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied to the major portion of the Borough through Corporation mains and partly from a piped supply from the East Kent District Water Company. In both cases the water is taken from deep wells and is chlorinated. During the year 1½ miles of 3in. and 4in. mains were laid on the Buckland Valley Housing Estate.

Water supplied from Corporation

Works during 1946

602, 602, 227 gallons

Chlorination

a small dose of .018
parts per million.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water are made regularly. The results obtained show little variation, and the following are typical reports :—

Description or number of sample	" Public Supply " 16.4.46
Appearance	Clear
Colour	Green-blue
Smell	Normal
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.68
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.32
Ammonia	0.0011
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0020
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.024
Hardness before boiling (Total)	17.7
Hardness after boiling (Permanent)	3.5
Total Solid Matter	23.80
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	Slight and unimportant
Metallic Impregnation (Copper, Lead, Zinc)	None

Remarks.

The above results are satisfactory throughout and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation. The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

Report Folio 28398.1165. B.
Bacteriological Examination of
Water.

The Borough of Dover
Sample taken from Main to Reservoir,
Taken personally,
23rd May, 1946.

Organisms growing on Nutrient
Agar-agar at 20°C. (Room
temperature), in 72 hours

None per millilitre.

Organisms growing on Nutrient
Agar-agar at 37°C. (Blood
Heat), in 48 hours.

None per millilitre.

Bacillus Coli

Absent from 100 Millilitres.

Remarks.

The above results are very satisfactory from a Bacteriological standpoint.

There are 15 dwelling-houses in the Borough not connected with the public mains. Of these 8 have Well water (from 2 wells) and 7 have rain-water tanks.

RIVER.

One river—the Dour—flows through the town and receives careful attention to prevent nuisance therefrom.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The main sewerage system discharges into the sea, as described in the 1930 survey report. During the year two miles of 6in., 9in. and 12in. drains were laid on the Buckland Valley Housing Estate. With the following exceptions all houses are connected to main sewers :—

51 dwelling-houses with W.C.'s connected to Cesspools.

30 dwelling-houses with Pail Closets.

SCAVENGING AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The Corporation's house refuse dump at Coombe was extended in 1931, and again in 1938 by the addition of a further 3½ acres.

House refuse is collected once a week and conveyed to the dump which is within the Borough boundary.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The former swimming and slipper baths in the town were severely damaged by enemy action during the war. Accommodation has now been provided comprising 7 slipper baths and 4 showers available for men on three full days and one half-day per week, and for women on two full days per week. The attendances from the opening date (12th September 1946) to the 31st March, 1947, were 3,970.

Sea bathing for both sexes is available at the Corporation Bathing Station on the Sea Front every day from May to October (weather permitting).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Ante-Natal Clinic was held twice a week at Brook House Centre until 21st May, 1946, when it was found necessary to hold an extra session.

Number of sessions	130
Number of attendances	1551
Average attendance per session	12

The following is an analysis of the complications discovered on medical examination.

Abnormal Pelvic measurements	8
Dystocia	1
Albuminuria	10
Hyperpiesia	6
Heart Lesions	19
Lungs	3
Anaemia	13
General Debility	7
Severe Varicose Veins	6
Scabies, etc.	3
Epilepsy	1
V.D.	2
Hernia	1
Nasal Infection	2
Miscellaneous	7
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	89
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Ante-Natal care has been further developed at the Clinics in two directions.

(a) Every new patient has a specimen of blood taken, which is sent to the County Laboratory for the Wassermann reaction, the blood grouping, and the Rh factor.

(b) Every new patient is referred to the Dental Surgeon for advice and treatment if necessary. It is regretted that all expectant mothers do not avail themselves of this service.

The following graph shows the comparative total attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic in 1945 and 1946.



MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

8 Midwives were practising in the Borough throughout the year, the Kent County Council being the supervising authority.

MATERNITY BEDS SCHEME.

ABNORMAL CASES.

During the year 83 cases were dealt with, of these 68 were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital and 15 to the County Hospital, Union Road, occupying beds for a total of 1,196 days.

Acting as agents for the Kent County Council 19 patients were admitted through the scheme from the adjoining County Areas, to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The reasons for admission of Dover cases were as follows :—

Toxaemia of Pregnancy	..	..	19
Disproportion	..	..	5
Haemorrhage	..	..	7
Faults in presentation	..	..	5
Miscarriage—threatened or present	..	..	3
Unsuitable home conditions	..	..	31
Miscellaneous	..	..	13
			—
			83
			—

Of the above, 8 were ante-natal and 10 post-natal patients, and the remainder, *i.e.*, 65 were admitted for confinement. The following is an analysis of the “birth” results of the latter 65 cases :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Live Births	* 31	* 30
Stillbirths	1	4

* includes a set of twins.

1 case was not viable, stillborn (21 weeks foetus).

Two maternal deaths occurred :—

- (a) Mother admitted because of hyperpyrexia—cause of death Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The baby, a male, lived.
- (b) Post Natal Case—mother admitted because of Post Partum Haemorrhage—cause of death Post Partum Haemorrhage and Abnormal labour (retained placenta.)

The latter is the death shown in Table 2 under “other maternal causes.”

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified as occurring in the Borough during the year. There were no deaths.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS MATERNITY HOME.

Continuing the scheme in operation in 1945, full fee paying cases were again referred to the Tunbridge Wells Maternity Home by arrangement with the Kent County Council. During the year 20 cases were admitted under the scheme.

ANCILLARY ARRANGEMENTS.

CONSULTATIONS.

There were no consultations between the Obstetrical Consultant and general practitioners in the town during the year.

STERILIZED MATERNITY OUTFITS.

98 outfits were supplied to expectant mothers in accordance with existing arrangements.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Infant Welfare sessions were held twice weekly at the Brook House and River Clinics.

The following tables give details of the work done at both Clinics—

BROOK HOUSE CLINIC.

Medical Consultations.

Number of sessions	..	..	..	145
Number of cases seen by medical Officer				
(a) New cases for 1946—under 1 year			373	
1—5 years			208	
			—	581
(b) Old Cases	..	..	..	138
Total Attendances	..	..	..	2011
Average attendance per session	..	..	..	14

Attendances for Weighing and Nursing Advice :—

1. Number of Sessions	..	..	..	145
2. Total Attendances	..	..	..	5403
3. Average per Session	..	..	..	37
4. Infants under 1 year attending for first time				403
5. Infants 1—5 years attending for first time	..			131
6. Infants and children previously registered	..			300
			—	
			Total on Register	834
				—

RIVER CLINIC.

Medical Consultations.

Number of Sessions	..	..	..	72
Number of cases seen by Medical Officer				
(a) New cases for 1946—under 1 year			134	
1—5 years			17	
			—	151
(b) Old Cases	..	..	..	114
Total Attendances	..	..	..	752
Average Attendance per Session	..	..	..	10

Attendances for weighing and nursing advice—

1. Number of Sessions	..	..	..	76
2. Total Attendances	..	..	..	3355
3. Average per Session	..	..	..	44
4. Infants under 1 year attending for first time				153
5. Infants 1—5 years attending for first time	..			44
6. Infants and Children previously registered	..			150
			—	
			Total on Register	347
				—

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK.

Dried Milk foods were supplied at cost price throughout the year.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year 56 expectant mothers were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics to the Astor Dental Clinic. 48 cases attended for extractions, 3 for scaling, 4 for fillings and 1 for gum treatment and scaling. Dentures were supplied in 7 cases. In addition, 4 cases referred in the previous year (1945) were supplied with dentures.

One session per week was held until November, 1946, when as a result of an application to the Kent County Council, two sessions per week were authorized with effect from that date.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

During the year 4 cases were referred to Orthopaedic Specialists, 3 at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, and 1 at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover. Three children received 25 massage treatments at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover.

One child admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital at Stanmore, Middlesex, in 1945, remained there throughout the current year.

In two cases appliances were supplied.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against Infectious Diseases.

Special clinics were continued throughout the year at Brook House and at River, and facilities were offered for combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough. The prophylactics used for diphtheria were alum precipitated toxoid, and for whooping cough a standard pertussis vaccine.

The following is a statement of the work carried out—

Number of Sessions	..	..	..	101
Number completing Diphtheria Immunisation				254
Number completing Whooping Cough			„	5
Number completing Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined) Immunisation				302

The total number immunised against diphtheria was therefore 556 and the age distribution is as follows :—

<i>Age under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>year.</i>	<i>year.</i>	<i>years.</i>		<i>years.</i>	<i>years.</i>	<i>years.</i>		
<i>Number</i>								
<i>Immunised</i>	1	206	211	25	24	54	35	556

A total of 111 reinforcing doses were given during the year. (This treatment consists of one injection for children who have been previously immunised).

A diphtheria immunisation campaign was carried out at 16 schools in the Borough from November, 1946, to January, 1947. This involved two sessions at each school with a period of approximately six weeks between each. Up to and including 31st December, 1946, 47 children had been immunised, 103 given reinforcing doses, and 227 partially treated.

RECORD OF HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

(a)	First visits to children under 1 year	713
(b)	Visits to Stillbirths	9
(c)	Re-visits—	
	(i) Infants under 1 year	1631
	(ii) Infants 1—5 years	2011
	(iii) Visits re Infantile Mortality ..	6
(d)	Visits re Midwives Act (On behalf of County Council)	3
(e)	Visits <i>re</i> expectant mothers	70
(f)	Visits <i>re</i> discharging eyes	4
(g)	Visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Pyrexia	—
(h)	Visits <i>re</i> Orthopaedics	—
(i)	Visits <i>re</i> Tuberculosis	3
(j)	Visits <i>re</i> Immunisation	21
(k)	Miscellaneous Visits	138
	Total ..	4609
	Lost visits (in addition to above) ..	341

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Town Council, as Welfare Authority, discharges the functions in the Borough, under the re-enacted provisions in Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The records for 1946 are :—

(a)	Persons receiving Infants for gain :—	
	Number of Foster Parents with one or more children on register at end of 1945 ..	3
	Number of Foster Parents with no children on register at end of 1945	—
	Number added to register for first time during 1946	5
	Number removed during 1946	2
	Number on register with one or more children at end of 1946	6
	Number on register with no children at end of 1946	—

(b) Infants :—

Number on register at end of 1945	13
Number added to register during 1946 ..	22
Number removed during the year	18
Number of children on register at end of 1946 ..	17

(c) Visits by Health Visitors 27

(d) No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

STILLBIRTHS.

During the year there were seventeen stillbirths with a rate of 23.03 per 1,000 total births; this compares with fourteen stillbirths (an increase of three), and a rate of 32.11 (a decrease of 9.08), in 1945.

The probable causes of stillbirth analyse as follows :—

Breech presentation ..	4
Detached placenta ..	3
Toxaemia	3
Prolonged labour	2
Strangulation by cord ..	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Prematurity	1
Other causes	1
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

Six of the confinements took place in hospital.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were twenty-nine deaths of infants under one year of age, with a rate of 40 per 1,000 live births as compared with fifteen deaths and a rate of 29 per 1,000 live births in 1945—an increase of fourteen deaths and 11 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The following analysis shows causes of death and periods of life in all cases :—

TABLE 15.

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total 1-12 months
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia & Broncho- Pneumonia	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	3
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastro- Intestinal Disease	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Congenital Malforma- tions	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Asphyxia	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorr- hage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	3	—	2	16	4	7	1	1	13

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

The usual practice in the borough, if the births take place at home, is for all premature infants to be admitted to hospital. This has been found to be a more practical expedient than trying to provide the suitable environment in homes that are in the majority of cases, those of the lower income group. After their discharge from hospital, these premature infants are visited more frequently by the Health Visitors.

During 1946 there were 9 notifications of premature births (including 1 twin-birth), with varying degrees of prematurity. Of these 1 was stillborn, 6 died within the month, and 3 survived the first month. It is of interest to note that of the three living children two were born and nursed entirely at home.

NURSERY PROVISION.

Ministry of Health Circular 221/45, together with detailed estimates of cost of nursery provision, were considered during the year. After careful consideration it was decided that more definite evidence of need would be required before such arrangements could be made.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER.

The Council have adopted a scheme based on that of the Kent County Council (under Ministry of Health Circular 2866/1943), Financial responsibility is accepted for treatment at the Diocesan Homes of St. Faith's, Bearsted, and "Oakhurst," Erith. In the first case the payment amounts to 1 guinea per week for six months, with 2 guineas a week during the lying-in period; in the second case 1 guinea per week for two months prior to lying-in period and 1 guinea per week for three months afterwards. Mothers for consideration are usually referred by the local Moral Welfare Society, and are seen at the Ante-Natal clinic. During 1946. 5 unmarried mothers received assistance under the scheme.

HOME AND DOMESTIC HELPS.

During the year extensive efforts were made to recruit suitable personnel in order to establish a scheme on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 110/1946. The methods included advertisement in the press, co-operation with voluntary bodies, and with the Local Employment Exchange; the results were disappointing, and eventually consideration was deferred for a period of six months.

There seems to be little desire for this type of work but, unfortunately, the need may be growing in advance of provision. The realization that paid public service is accepted as a principle may prove to have a derogatory effect on that spirit of helpfulness which has, in the past, generally resulted in cases of local requirement being met by neighbourly assistance. Perhaps a final commentary is that if the community wishes to have the use of such service, sufficient members of that community must be forthcoming to make schemes workable.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1946.

Health Department,
Brook House,
Dover.

To : The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Madam and Gentlemen,

During 1946, investigation of the many complaints received proved how damaging has been the effect of the war on our housing situation in general; actual damage by enemy action, lack of maintenance and the complete suspension of new building during the war years all combined to add to the difficulties. In common with the general policy throughout the country, action under the principal Acts has been kept to a minimum, the main requirements being the maintenance of habitations in weather-proof condition and the provision of the essential services. In spite of the acute shortage of building materials, components and labour, much essential work was carried out following action by this Department, over one thousand notices being complied with; this accomplishment was assisted by the maintenance of good relations with owners and builders and by some "gentle persuasion" of the latter who, in these days, have so many difficulties with which to contend.

Food inspection at the Port was resumed on the 20th March, 1946, and threw much additional work on the staff; experience showed that a very close supervision had to be maintained on all imported foodstuffs and, in the period to 31st December, 1946, over 70 tons of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and had to be destroyed. I am pleased to report that the co-operation between H.M. Customs and Southern Railway staffs and our Inspectors has been excellent and has added to the efficiency of this work.

The remaining activities of the Section received their due attention during the year. I would add that this was accomplished in spite of the fact that the Section was, and is operating with a smaller staff than in pre-war years and, in this connection, I express my thanks and gratitude to the District Sanitary Inspectors for their loyalty and co-operation during a very trying year and pay special tribute to the Section Clerk whose increased duties and responsibilities were efficiently performed in addition to valuable assistance rendered to the Inspectors in their outdoor activities.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. B. WHORWELL,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

I. SANITARY INSPECTION.

(a) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR :

<i>Nature.</i>	<i>Inspections and Visits.</i>
Dwelling-houses	8692
Bakehouses	83
Fried Fish Shops	41
Places where food is sold or prepared	932
Shops Act	51
Cowsheds and Dairies	117
Premises where animals are kept ..	9
Marine Stores	4
Public Institutions	22
Infectious Disease inquiries ..	182
Factories	93
Slaughterhouses	58
Houses-let-in-lodgings	6
Other matters	1716
	<hr/>
	12006
	<hr/>

(b) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR :

Informal Notices	1004
Statutory Notices (Housing) ..	3
Statutory Notices (Public Health Act)	158
	<hr/>
Total ..	1165
	<hr/>

(c) RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES :

Notices actually served during 1946	1165
Notices standing over from 1945 ..	197
	<hr/>
Total ..	1362
	<hr/>
Total notices complied with ..	1083
Informal notices cancelled by Statutory notices	63
Notices standing over at end of 1946	216
	<hr/>
	1362
	<hr/>

(d) CONDITIONS REMEDIED :

Defective drainage	..	..	305
Defective sanitary conveniences	..	..	189
Structural disrepair : Roof	..	..	184
Floors	..	..	219
Walls & ceilings	..	..	97
Want of cleanliness	..	..	43
Want of ventilation	..	..	1
Defective sanitary fittings	..	..	37
Dampness	..	..	92
Defective paving	..	..	57
Offensive accumulations	..	..	40
Improper keeping of animals	..	..	1
Overcrowding	..	..	55
Dangerous structures	..	..	10
Miscellaneous matters	..	..	205
Total			1535

(e) HOUSING ACT, 1936 :

1.	Houses inspected and particulars recorded	..	264
2.	Houses inspected under Housing Act and informal notices served under :—		
	(a) Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	..	14
	(b) Public Health Act	..	21
3.	Premises included in 2 (a) where, requirements not being complied with, formal notices under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, were served	.. .. .	4
4.	Premises dealt with under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	.. .. .	6
	Demolition Orders made	.. .. .	6
	(a) 2, River Street—vacated and demolished.		
	(b) 27, Minnis Lane—vacated and demolished.		
	(c) 9, Limekiln Street—vacated, not yet demolished.		
	(d) 11, Limekiln Street—vacated, not yet demolished.		
	(e) 1, Effingham Passage—still occupied.		
	(f) 2, Effingham Passage—still occupied.		

(f) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Premises registered for the purpose of Offensive Trades are :—

Rag and Bone Dealers — 3

(g) COMMON LODGING HOUSES :

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

(h) SHOPS ACT, 1934 :

The 51 inspections of shops were carried out in respect of ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation. Four informal notices were served and four complied with.

(j) DISINFECTION :

During the year, 56 rooms were disinfected, whilst from infected premises, 1,174 pieces were subjected to steam disinfection at the Isolation Hospital.

(k) DISINFESTATION :

1.	(a)	Council houses disinfested	34
		Total number of treatments	105
	(b)	Other premises and houses disinfested	47
		Total number of treatments	59

2. Methods employed for disinfestation of houses and other premises—Zaldecide and D.D.T.

(l) FACTORIES ACT, 1937 :

(i) *Registered Factories* :

The number of factories on the Register on the 31st December, 1946, was :—

With mechanical power	..	89
Without mechanical power	..	74
		<hr/> 163 <hr/>

There were 36 bakehouses in the Borough, of which 16 were factories with mechanical power and 20 without mechanical power. One is a basement bakehouse with a certificate.

(ii) *Inspections* :

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. of written notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
Factories with mechanical power	87	13	—
Factories without mechanical power	89	27	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	186	40	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(iii) *Defects found :*

Particulars :	No. Found	defects Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness	19	16	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—				
1. Insufficient	1	—	—	—
2. Unsuitable or defective	12	7	—	—
3. Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	10	7	—	—
	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 30	<hr/> —	<hr/> —

(m) **RODENT CONTROL :**

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 : Infestation Order, 1943.

Rodent control, in these days of shortages, is an important part of the work of the Department and results for 1946 were highly gratifying. Again, investigations resulted in the finding of many defective drains which were dealt with either under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Act or, the defects being attributable to war damage, by the responsible authority.

From the year's activities, I have formed the opinion that surface infestation in the town is relatively small although a few "black spots" do occur in the older part of the town; the Corporation refuse tip at Coombe was kept under observation and infestations, both major and minor, treated successfully.

There is some evidence that the black rat still prevails in parts of the town area, though not in large numbers, and regular action is taken to combat the infestation.

The highlight of the year's activities was the commencement on the 14th November, 1946, of the Initial Treatment of Sewers; this operation was completed on the 5th February, 1947, and, although full details have been published elsewhere, the results of the treatment can be summarised as follows :—

Of the 296 manholes treated with poisoned bait in the first stage, there were takes in 292 with an estimated kill of 3,207 rats; in the second stage, of 76 manholes treated, takes of poisoned bait were recorded in 66, with an estimated kill of 319 rats. The estimated number of rats destroyed by the complete treatment was 3,526 (in my opinion, a very conservative figure), bodies of 62 rats being recovered.

Previous to this treatment, two sewers were treated in April with an estimated kill of 50 rats and one small block control scheme carried out in the shopping centre of the town resulted in an estimated kill of some 80 rats.

In all, it is estimated that, during the year, some 6,566 rodents were destroyed by the Department, bodies of 1,027 rats and 342 mice being recovered.

Poisoning, mainly by Zinc Phosphide, was the primary means of destruction adopted by the Department, although arsenous oxide and Red Squill were occasionally employed ; trapping and sticky trays were resorted to as required.

(n) PROSECUTIONS :

No prosecutions were conducted under any of the preceding sections during the year.

II. FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) MILK SUPPLY :

(i) *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926—1943 :*

The registrations standing at the end of 1946 were :—

Farms and other premises used as dairies ..	13
Producers of milk	4
Purveyors whose premises are within the Borough	12
Purveyors whose premises are outside the Borough	22

At the close of the year there were 98 milch cows in the Borough.

(ii) *Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936—1946 :*

Licences in force locally under the above Regulations were as follows :—

<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>	One dealer licensed to bottle this milk and retail within the Borough.
<i>Accredited</i>	Two producers licensed by the County Council to use the designation in relation to the sale of milk produced at their premises in the Borough.
<i>Pasteurised:</i>	Two dealers in the Borough licensed to use the term "Pasteurised" for milk treated at their local depots. Two dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed bottles.

(iii) *Milk Sampling :*

Non-designated Milk :

43 samples of non-designated milk were examined bacteriologically for bacterial count and the presence of B. Coli and in eight cases unsatisfactory reports received thereon. The producers, whose premises were outside the Borough, were communicated with and notification of the results was addressed to the responsible Authorities.

17 inoculation tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli were carried out ; 12 samples proved satisfactory, in one sample the test was inconclusive and in the remaining four samples tubercle bacilli were present. Notification of these results was addressed to the County Medical Officer and the appropriate action taken by his authority.

Pasteurised Milk :

29 samples were subjected to the methylene blue test and 29 samples to the phosphatase test during the year. All samples satisfied the methylene blue test but three failed to pass the phosphatase test. The producers were warned and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

4 samples submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

Accredited Milk :

1 sample was taken and conformed to the prescribed standard.

Tuberculin-Tested Milk :

2 samples were taken ; in the first instance the sample was unsatisfactory and a repeat sample, taken at a later date, proved satisfactory.

iv. Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, 1927 & 1943:

Three samples were taken under these Regulations during the year. All were found to be free from preservative and to conform to the standards fixed for milk fat and total milk solids, and were correctly labelled.

(v.) Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923, 1927 & 1943 :

One sample was taken under these Regulations during the year.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS :

(a) Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 ; Government Control of Slaughtering :

The slaughtering for the Borough and adjoining districts is carried on at the Hythe Municipal Abattoir. In accordance with arrangements made in November, 1945 and at the invitation of the Area Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, regular once-weekly attendances at the Abattoir were made by the Borough's Meat Inspectors to ensure that meat was passed as sound before distribution in Dover.

(1) Details of the meat inspected during the year are as follows :—

Beef	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total Inspected	Number Sound
580	607	285	1348	2820	2435

(2) Condemnations :

Cattle			Pigs		Sheep	
Carcases	Quarters	Offal	Carcases	Offal	Carcases	Offal
21	1	262	3	14	8	76

(b) Other Foods :

Articles in shops, etc., in the town condemned in consequence of decomposition or contamination :

				tons	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Tinned Meat	..	..	..		16	1	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Vegetables	..	..	..		5	3	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Fish	..	..	..		1	2	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Milk, Evaporated		..	..		14	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Milk, Condensed		..	..		2	2	15
Tinned Fruit	..	..	..		1	1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Soup	..	..	..		—	—	15
Tinned Pudding		..	..		—	—	1
Cheese	..	..	..		2	2	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dried Milk	..	..	..		—	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margarine	..	..	..		1	0	4
Eggs	..	..	..		4	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter	..	..	..		5	1	24
Marmalade and Jams		..	..		—	3	4
Cake and Biscuits	..	..	..		2	0	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wet Fish	..	..	..		11	2	4
Dried Fish	..	..	..		15	3	0
Fish Cakes	..	..	..		—	—	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread	..	..	..		—	3	2
Flour	..	..	..		—	2	4
Baking Powder	..	..	..		3	0	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	..	..	..		—	—	20
Fresh Fruit	..	..	..	5	14	3	3
Dried Fruit	..	..	..		2	1	7
Beef	..	..	..		6	2	18
Bacon	..	..	..		3	3	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	..	..	..		—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Offal	..	..	..		—	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausagemeat	..	..	..		—	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cooked Meats	..	..	..		—	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potted Meats	..	..	..		—	—	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pickles	..	..	..		—	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Condiments	..	..	..		—	—	2
Sweets	..	..	..		1	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rolled Oats	..	..	..		—	3	13
Coffee	..	..	..		—	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar	..	..	..		—	3	3
Tea	..	..	..		—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lentils	..	..	..		1	0	2
Cocoa	..	..	..		—	—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Custard Powder	..	..	..		—	—	4
Cereals	..	..	..		—	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shellfish	..	..	..		—	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat Rissoles	..	..	..		—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cooking Fats	..	..	..		1	2	26
Packet Soups	..	..	..		—	—	6
Jellies	..	..	..		—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
Dried Egg	..	..	..		—	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
				11	7	2	20

<i>Ex Ships' Stores :</i>	tons.	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Butter		3	3	27
Margarine		—	—	15
Tinned Vegetables		1	3	14
Tinned Soup		2	2	19
Tinned Fruit		6	1	25
	—	15	0	16

(c) *Fried Fish Shops* : There are 15 of these shops in the Borough which are inspected regularly and action taken where necessary. During the year 41 inspections were made.

(d) *Premises where food is sold or prepared* : During the year 932 inspections were made of such premises.

(e) *Registrations under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938* :

i. Section 14 :

For the sale of Ice-cream	23
For the sale and manufacture of Ice-cream	7
For the preparation or manufacture of preserved food	55

ii. Section 28 :

In respect of the manufacture or sale of Artificial Cream	1
---	---

(c) **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938** :

108 samples were taken during the year for chemical examination, the articles dealt with being as follows :

Milk	46
Sausagemeat	18
Butter	11
Self Raising Flour	8
Ice-Cream	6
Jam	5
Oatmeal	4
Lard	2
Condensed Milk, Full Cream	2
Tea	1
Margarine	1
Cake	1
Dried Milk, Skimmed	1
Evaporated Milk, Full Cream	1
Cooking Fat	1

The percentage of Fat and Non-fatty solids of the genuine samples of milk averaged 3.78 and 8.77 respectively, as compared with 3.62 and 8.79 of the genuine samples during 1945.

One sample of milk was reported upon as "not genuine," being deficient in fat to the extent of 12%. Proceedings were instituted against the vendor who was fined £1.

The six samples of ice-cream proved to be of very inferior quality. The Public Analyst in his report stated "In my opinion, 'Ice-cream' should contain at least 8% of fat; materials containing substantially less should be termed 'Ices' and the word 'Cream' should not be used for such products." Four of the samples contained practically no fat at all and the remaining two had 5% and 2.4% of fat respectively. There is, however, no legal standard for ice-cream.

One sample of butter was reported upon as being rancid both in taste and smell. The percentage content of water exceeded the limit of 16% and the acid value was 2.9 equivalent to 1.46% of Oleic Acid. The sample was part of a consignment of 240lbs., of which 218lbs. had been returned to the Wholesale Merchants; the remaining 22lbs. were voluntarily surrendered.

The sample of cooking fat was taken informally following a complaint. The Public Analyst reported that it had an acid value of 5, equivalent to 2.5% of Oleic Acid, and was therefore a very unsatisfactory sample. The consignment, a drum containing 56lbs. was voluntarily surrendered.

PORT OF DOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACTING PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1946

1. The Medical Inspection of Aliens arriving at the Port of Dover was suspended on the outbreak of war and the appointment of Medical Inspector of Aliens lapsed during the period of hostilities. In anticipation of the resumption of cross-channel boat traffic the appointment of Medical Inspector of Aliens was made in April and the first cross-channel service commenced on April 15th, 1946. The s.s. Canterbury commenced a daily service, in both directions, between Dover and Calais. The outward journey, which was run in the morning, did not affect this Department and the inward journey, which has been met daily, was scheduled to arrive at 5.50 (B.S.T.). The boat continued to run on this schedule throughout the Summer until October 7th when the time of arrival was altered to 4.50 (G.M.T.). On this date also, a second boat service was inaugurated between Dover and Ostende, the service being operated by Belgian boats. The s.s. Canterbury was replaced by the s.s. Invicta which continued to operate the service for the rest of the year. During the holiday periods in mid-Summer the time of the arrival of the boat was subject to considerable fluctuation and the time of clearance was prolonged far beyond that which was customary in pre-war days; this was chiefly due to the operation of currency regulations and a strict control on the entry of aliens into this country. These two factors applied to a large number of passengers produced inevitable delay and on several occasions extra boats were run to cope with abnormal numbers of passengers.

2. The following routine is carried out for the inspection of aliens landing in Port :—

No passengers are inspected on the boats but all alien passengers are inspected as they leave the boats and pass the Immigration Officers on their way to the Customs. The Medical Inspector is able to get a satisfactory view of all the alien passengers and it is considered that the medical inspection provided complies with the provisions of the Aliens Order. The only exception to this is that when people have been selected for examination by the Immigration Officer the Doctor is naturally absent from his place of observation whilst dealing with the persons referred. In actual practice this turns out to be a theoretical rather than practical consideration as the passengers are delayed when passing the Immigration Officers. It was the custom of the Port at one time for all examinations to be carried out after the last passenger who was not to be examined had passed through, but this was discontinued as there were complaints that people were failing to catch their trains. The facilities for medical examination are exactly the same as those provided before the war—two consulting rooms with four examination cubicles—and this accommodation is quite adequate to deal

with the number of people passing through. On several occasions liners have called at the Port and the Medical Inspector has proceeded out to the liner by tender, thus combining his duties under the Aliens' Order with those under the Port Sanitary Regulations of 1933. On other occasions, when liners have called at the Port, the passengers have been inspected after they have come ashore from the tender.

3. By reference to the records and conversation with the Immigration Officers it would appear that the passengers' general standard of cleanliness is far better than it was before the war and no rejections on account of vermin have been made during the past year. With regard to the people referred for detailed examination special comments seem to be called for in the case of (i) those holding Ministry of Labour Permits, and (ii) those travelling under "Code Q" arrangements. In the case of the former a considerable proportion of the girls coming over for domestic service are not of the order that it was customary to meet before the war. Most of the girls are of a higher educational standard themselves and are simply coming with the idea of having an extended holiday and learning English; detailed examination of these people is not called for and in fact it would be impossible on many occasions to carry this out in view of the numbers that travel on a particular boat. It has been quite common to have 15—20 in a night, and allowing 10 minutes for a routine examination this would have meant a total of some 3 hours work. In view of this, examinations have only been carried out in cases of apparent ill-health, or if there has been a history of previous illness. The subjects referred under "Code Q" arrangements have to a large extent been very old people, and because of their age and the nature of the ordeals through which they have passed on the Continent during the war they have been generally in a poor state of health. The maintenance of these people is however guaranteed by the relatives or friends in England to whom they are coming and consequently certificates have not been issued to these people.

4. Speaking generally no difficulties have been experienced in the administration and working of the Aliens' Order. No instances have occurred of aliens refusing to submit to examination. The liaison with the Immigration staff at Dover leaves nothing to be desired and the staff have been most co-operative on all occasions.

V. O. B. GARTSIDE,

Medical Inspector of Aliens.

1st April, 1947.

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE A.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector				
FOREIGN								
Steamers	1306	1,480,703	4	29	1	1	—	2
* Motor Sailing	230	238,135	—	7	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23		200						
Total Foreign	1,559	1,719,038	4	36	1	1	—	2
COASTWISE								
Steamers	149	80,719	2	14	1	—	—	—
* Motor Sailing	50	13,803	—	19	—	—	—	—
Fishing	6	415	—	5	—	—	—	—
25		809						
Total Coastwise	230	95,746	2	38	1	—	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	1,789	1,814,784	6	74	2	1	—	2

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR.

No. of Passengers	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Transmi- grants.
Inwards	TOTAL = 205,332			—
Outwards	TOTAL = 206,093			—

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Principal Imports—General merchandise, wines, foodstuffs and coal.

Principal Exports—Cars and general merchandise.

(c)

Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive—

South and West Africa, Iberian, Scandinavian and Baltic.

III. WATER SUPPLY.

- (1) For the Port : Dover Corporation Mains.
- (2) For shipping : Dover Corporation Mains.
- (3) Number of Water Boats : Nil.

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945.

(1) *Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.*

These are collected by the Port Medical Officer if he boards the vessels on arrival, or by H.M. Customs Officers. In the latter case, each declaration is forwarded to the Port Medical Officer forthwith. During the year 1946 declarations of health were received in regard to 40 vessels. Of these vessels 6 were boarded by Sanitary Inspectors and the remaining 34 by H.M. Customs Officers.

(2) *Boarding of Vessels on arrival.*

The Port Medical Officer only boards homeward vessels from foreign ports when the compulsory advance wireless message indicates that boarding is necessary.

(3) *Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention.*

As from 1st May, 1934, the Minister of Health approved the enforcement locally of Article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, as to advance wireless messages from vessels, and the abbreviated telegraphic address—"Portelth, Dover"—is registered for this purpose.

*MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

	Total	Number Inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by Medical Inspector	Certificates issued						Trans-migrants
				Lunatic idiot or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons.	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Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers

367

Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector

357

* Applicable only to Ports approved for the landing of Aliens.

(4) *Mooring Stations designated under Art. 10.*

With the concurrence of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise, the following have been designated locally :—

- (a) For ships “infected” or “suspected” as defined in Art. 2 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, made by the Minister of Health, and ships having a case of typhus fever or smallpox on board—

“The Outer Harbour, inside the breakwater.”

- (b) For all other ships which may be unhealthy within the meaning of the aforesaid Regulations—

“Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.”

(5) *Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Art. 14.*

There have been no standing exemptions locally in regard to Art. 14 beyond the arrangement under (4) (b) above.

(6) *Experience of working Art. 16.*

No instance of necessary application arose during the year.

(7) *What, if any, arrangements have been made for—*

- (a) *Premises and Waiting Rooms for Medical Examinations.*

Two medical inspection rooms with four cubicles are provided and are quite satisfactory.

- (b) *Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing and other Articles.*

Infected quarters are disinfected, and bedding and clothing removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. A cleansing station is provided at the Isolation Hospital, and cases are dealt with as they arise.

- (c) *Premises for the temporary accommodation of Persons under the Regulations.*

Provision is made at the Isolation Hospital for such accommodation.

- (d) *Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases.*

At the Isolation Hospital, or the Smallpox Hospital at Poulton as occasion arises. The accommodation at these institutions is adequate for probable emergencies.

- (e) *Ambulance Transport.*

There are motor ambulances available for town and port requirements, and a motor van for transport of infected bedding and clothing.

(f) *Supervision of Contacts.*

The necessary organisation has been arranged under Art. 16 of the Regulations.

(8) *Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for Plague.*

Rats from " Infected " or " suspected " ships are sent to the Laboratory of the Ministry of Health as occasion arises, but this was not necessary during 1946.

(9) *Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examination.*

Specimens are examined at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, when necessary. No specimens were dealt with in 1946.

(10) *Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst sailors under International arrangements.*

Cases reported are informed of the local arrangements and dates when treatment can be obtained at the V.D. clinic.

(11) *Arrangement for the interment of dead.*

An adequately equipped mortuary is provided by the Local Authority. It is conveniently situated and available for port cases. Interments would take place in the local burial grounds if occasion arose.

TABLE C.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

Disease.	No. of cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Pneumonia	—	1	1	21 (inc. naval cases).

TABLE D.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE, BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

Disease.	No. of cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Typhoid Fever	—	1	1	Nil

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) *Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.*

(a) *In ships in the Port.*

Ships entering the Port are periodically inspected for the presence of rats and any dead rats found under doubtful circumstances would be sent for bacteriological examination.

(b) *On quays, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., in vicinity of the Port.*

The warehouses in use were those of the Naval Authorities and the Southern Railway, and in addition there were buildings used by the Military. The Port Sanitary Staff carried out inspections when requested by the Naval and Military Authorities and inspected the warehouses of the Southern Railway by routine.

(2) *Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between Shore and Ships.*

2 Rat guards are provided by the Authority for use when required.

(3) *Methods of deratisation of—*

(a) *Ships.*

During 1946, 7 vessels were subjected to full rat-searching inspection, 5 Deratisation and 3 Deratisation Exemption Certificates being issued—2 Deratisation Certificates being in respect of one vessel. HCN fumigation was carried out on 4 vessels, one vessel being fumigated twice.

(b) *Premises in Vicinity of Docks and Quays.*

The warehouses in use were those of the Naval Authorities and the Southern Railway together with buildings occupied by the Military, and in respect of Naval and Military premises the Port Sanitary Staff carried out inspections when requested to do so. The Southern Railway deal with rats on their premises at the Port and throughout the year the closest co-operation was maintained with them.

(4) *Measures taken for detection of rat prevalence in Ships and on Shore.*

Routine sanitary inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, and all foreign-going vessels dealt with under Art. 19 of the 1933 Regulations.

(5) *Rat-proofing.*

(a) *To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?*

The warehouses in use were those of the Naval Authorities and the Southern Railway and buildings occupied by the Military. Inspections were carried out by the Port Sanitary Staff when requested in respect of the Naval and Military Authorities and by routine in the case of the Southern Railway.

(b) *Action taken to extend rat-proofing.*

Any points coming under notice in the course of rat-searching vessels are dealt with as a routine.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.

(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne	Jly	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	80	89
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne	Jly	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	5	3	2	4	2	34
Brown	9	8	7	11	6	10	7	12	6	7	5	8	96
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague “Infected” or
“Suspected” Vessels or Vessels from Plague Infected Ports
arriving in the Port during the year.

NIL.

TABLE H.*

Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships.	No. of Deratisation Certificates Issued.					No. of De-ratisation Exemption Certificates Issued.	Total Cert-ific-ates Issued
		After fumigation with			After Trapp- ing Poison- ing, &c.	Total		
		HCN	Sul- phur	HCN and Sul- phur.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
„ from 301 tons to 1000 tons	5	3	—	—	—	3	2	5
„ from 1001 tons to 3000 tons	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ from 3001 tons to 10000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	5	—	—	—	5	3	8

* Applicable only to those ports approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. (Form Port II.) As from 8th May, 1930, the Port of Dover was approved for the purpose. Work commenced here in June, 1930.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	64	—	2	18
Other Nations	10	—	—	1

VII. FOOD INSPECTION

(1) *Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.*

Article.	France			Italy.			Belgium.			Jugoslavia.			Coastwise.		
	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
Lettuce	219	8	0	13	10	0									
Asparagus	316	17	0												
Cheese	862	4	0												
Apricots	2	16	0	9	0	0									
Peaches	1896	2	0	1014	18	0									
Pears	37	4	0	3273	14	0									
Grapes	966	5	2	2233	0	1	14	11	2						
Melons	97	7	2	128	6	0									
Bilberries	7	14	0												
Peppers	34	2	0	17	3	0									
Figs	57	4	0	13	6	0									
Nuts	626	7	0	1522	1	0									
Preserved															
Fruit	230	5	0												
Bringals	9	13	0												
Capsicum	2	15	0	8	15	0									
Tomatoes	3	4	0												
Pomegranates	12	14	0	84	3	0									
Tangerines	461	9	0	1989	5	0									
Dates	194	17	0												
Kakis	4	13	0	131	5	0									
Plums				14	0	0									
Garlic				1	12	0									
Egg Fruit					2	0									
Meddlars				3	5	0									
Celery				15	13	0	3	2	0						
Fennell				2	10	0									
Onions				29	15	0									
Cauliflower	1	0	0	5	0	0									
Fish							430	14	1						
Chicory							56	8	3						
Shrimps								5	0						
Poultry										87	18	0			
Wheat													1666	0	0
	6044	1	0	10510	3	1	505	1	2	87	18	0	1666	0	0

TOTAL — 18813 Tons, 3 Cwts. 3 Qtrs.

The following amounts of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	
From France :	4	1	3	8	Peaches.
	2	16	0	0	Apricots.
From Italy :	49	10	0	14	Peaches.
		1	0	14	Pears.
				10	Plums.
		1	1	20	Grapes.
			2	4	Kakis.
	19	5	0	20	Chestnuts.
Total —	75	16	1	6	

In addition to the foregoing, 3 tons of wet fish ex detained French trawler B.3101 were inspected, condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

(2) *Shell-fish.* Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.S.A. stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

There are no Shell-fish beds or layings within the district.

(3) *Number of Samples of Food examined by :—*

(a) *Bacteriologist.*

<i>Nature of Sample.</i>	<i>Result of Examination.</i>
	NIL.

(b) *Analyst.*

<i>Nature of Sample.</i>	<i>Result of Examination.</i>
Cheese (3 samples).	Satisfactory.
Drained Cherries.	Satisfactory.

